

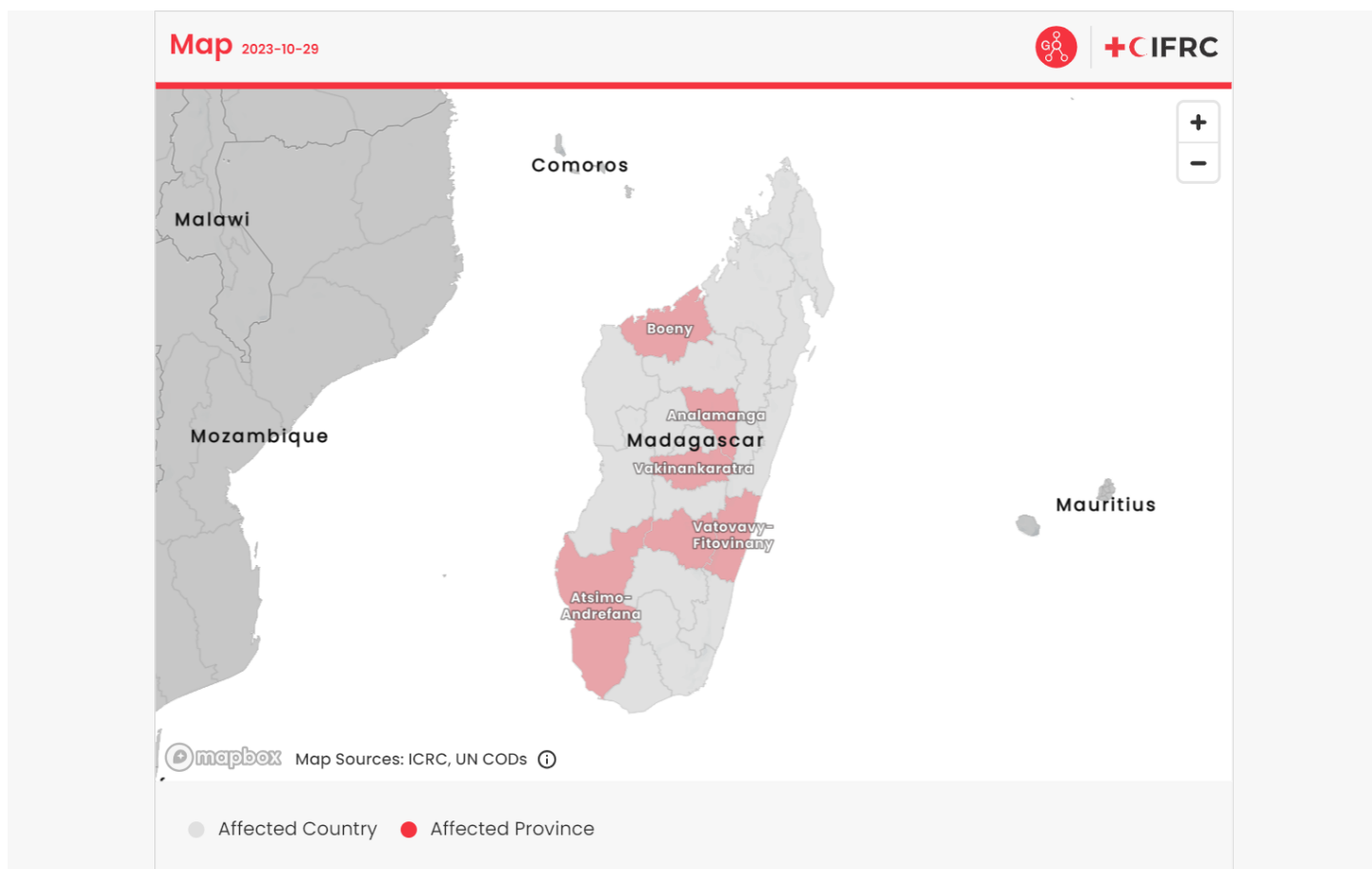


Malagasy Red Cross volunteers giving first aid to a demonstrator in Tsaralana (Antananarivo) - Photo Credit: Malagasy RC

Appeal: <b>MDRMG021</b>	Country: <b>Madagascar</b>	Hazard: <b>Other</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Imminent</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 144,361</b>	
Glide Number: <b>-</b>	People Affected: <b>90,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>9,000 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>2023-10-26</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>3 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>2024-01-31</b>	DREF Published: <b>2023-10-31</b>

Targeted Areas: **Analamanga, Atsimo-Andrefana, Boeny, Haute Matsiatra, Vakinankaratra, Vatovavy-Fitovinany**

# Description of the Event



## Provide any updates in the situation since the field report and explain what is expected to happen.

The presidential election in Madagascar will be held in 2023. The last elections were relatively calm, however, since independence in 1960, the presidential election process has always been characterised by violence and demonstrations, with several people injured or killed.

Between 1991 and 2018, all elections were marked by minor or major troubles, sometimes leading to electoral disputes, protests and violence against property and people. During the previous election, several alliances were formed within the National Assembly to challenge the electoral code, depending on the interests of each party, particularly their MPs. The 2018 presidential election was the starting point for a new pre-election crisis. Two main political parties, supported by other minor parties, succeeded in mobilising the population in the capital and the country's major cities for a demonstration. An initial violent confrontation between protesters and police took place on 21 April 2018, leaving 2 people dead and 17 injured. The protest movement continued peacefully after this confrontation when the forces of law and order decided to stop intervening to prevent demonstrations. Political negotiations lasted around two months, at the end of which a political agreement was reached to set up a consensus government made up essentially of 3 major alliances to organise the presidential election; and the President of the Republic was kept in his post.

The country has also experienced periods of political instability. The 2009 crisis was the biggest political crisis to hit the country since its independence in 1960. The crisis resulted in the unconstitutional change of regime of former President after three months of intense popular movement. Supported by the army, the leader of this movement succeeded to head a political transition that lasted 5 years. The 2009 crisis was distinguished from other political crises by the high number of deaths, hundreds of injuries, job losses, its protracted nature, the increase in violence and looting, and the army's heavy intervention.

Since the last elections, the accumulation and multiplication of natural disasters (cyclones, floods, drought, epidemics, etc.), as well as difficult economic and social conditions, have significantly affected Madagascar. These various crises have weighed heavily on the country's socio-economic life and are compounded by various governance problems in a number of areas. The current government is facing unprecedented socio-political and economic tensions as it approaches the end of its mandate, on the eve of the 2023 presidential election.

Demonstrations have been taking place since 2 October, with over 10,000 people demonstrating in Antananarivo, Tulear, Majunga, Antsirabe, Mananara nord, Mananjary, Akazomanga, Anjanahary, Ampasapito, Behoririka and Fianarantsoa. The demonstrations, which began peacefully, gradually turned violent after the gatherings began. The official number of people injured and affected is still unknown for the last two weeks of demonstrations, but the Red Cross assisted 11 people and 146 volunteers/employees were mobilized. The data reported here only relates to areas where the Malagasy Red Cross was able to intervene (in total, 5 injured people received first aid from the Malagasy Red Cross when the demonstrations began on 2 October). The total number is probably higher than that reported by the Red Cross because it does not have access to other data from all the demonstration points.



Briefing of the teams prior to intervention during the demonstrations in Tsaralana on 07/10/23 in Antananarivo



Ambulance intervention during demonstration in Ankazomanga on 07/10/2023 - Credit Photo: Malagasy RC

## Why your National Society is acting now and what criteria is used to launch this operation.

With less than a month to go before the elections, the situation is becoming increasingly tense due to the persistence of the ruling party not giving ground to the other parties, although the situation is deteriorating rapidly. The demonstrations might have humanitarian consequences in terms of health, education, socioeconomics, protection, humanitarian law and so on. Given the political context, there is a risk that the demonstrations will spread rapidly throughout the country.

The MRC has mobilized and pledged, along with other humanitarian actors, to support the national emergency plan. The MRC plans to be ready to deploy immediate emergency assistance during the most at-risk days of the election week, on polling day and in the week leading up to the announcement of the results. The MRC will continue to closely monitor the level of demonstrations (and any increase or worsening) and, depending on this, will trigger the deployment of first aid and other support activities. In order to rescue and support the victims in time, it needs solid assistance in terms of resource mobilization and capacity building.

## Scope and Scale

Electoral processes have the potential to pose a threat in the pre- and post-election periods. This election period in Madagascar is also marked by a number of socio-economic problems, including the food crisis in the southern part of the country, the high cost of living, and so on. Conflicts linked to the elections could increase the vulnerability of people already in need. During demonstrations and violence, markets, supermarkets, schools and other sources of income may remain closed, creating food insecurity and socio-economic concerns. Ethnic conflicts could arise in rural areas. Young people and the poor may be manipulated into becoming involved in violence, creating a precarious situation, particularly for the poorest people, pregnant and breastfeeding women and the elderly. During the previous crisis, the main victims were young people and the unemployed who went out to demonstrate. Sexual violence can also occur, particularly in isolated areas.

Overall estimated people at risk:

- People that will be part of the demonstrations thus being exposed to harm following expected violence: vary from 10,000 (based on the number of people that have been demonstrating since 2nd October) to up to 45,000 (based on experience of 2009 contestation gathering 30,000 people). The number of 20,000 has been considered in the likely scenario.
- People indirectly exposed, that is voters or people willing to register themselves for the votes are likely be caught in violence during the rallies, and on voting days. This will concern all group ages. High vulnerability to the scenario of violence will be for young

people, elderly, and women. MRC estimates at least 1% the voters to be at risk.

Given the electoral timetable, the current situation, recent events and the opposition's declaration not to campaign, the three months of this process are likely to remain a sensitive period. However, for scenario planning purposes, a likely period of localized but highly repetitive demonstrations and violence will be considered, which could be:

- 02 days from rounds 1 and 2 (one day each).
- 14 days from the submission of the second-round results.
- The week of the final results, probably in January.
- It has been noted that weekends and public holidays are the days when demonstrations and violence are most frequent. The planned scenario will have to be reviewed if the timetable is changed, particularly for the announcement of the results, as this will influence the situation.

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	<b>No</b>
Did it affect the same population group?	<b>No</b>
Did the National Society respond?	<b>No</b>
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	<b>No</b>
If yes, please specify which operation	-
<b>If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:</b>	
-	
<b>Lessons learned:</b>	
Malagasy RC has had a few DREFs several years ago but never held a lesson learned workshop. However, one has been planned for this operation and the NS will capture the lessons learned from this operation through the PER methodology.	

## Current National Society Actions

<b>National Society Readiness</b>	The NS has activated the operational center to check on its readiness (available volunteers, equipment, tools, procedures etc). The major risk would be that the NS will not be able to proceed with the next coming events, which may affect its image and reputation.
<b>Coordination</b>	External coordination with UN, WHO, Medecins Sans Frontières, Social Protection, Ministry of Health, Hospitals, has been established. Regular internal coordination with the PNSs and IFRC is organized on daily basis to assess the situation, as well as to better coordinate the measures to be taken. A group WhatsApp has been created among the volunteers and staff to facilitate the information flow .  This plan aligns with the UN contingency planning in which- IFRC and Malagasy Red Cross take part. Coordination with UN staff is periodically organized with information exchange on each contingency plan (scenario, potential impacted areas, security measures etc).
<b>Health</b>	Since the beginning of the demonstrations, the Malagasy Red Cross has been on the field providing first aid and PSS. A total of 5 staff and 22 volunteers, equipped with first

	<p>aid materials, ambulance and other vehicles have been mobilized within 11 days despite the very limited resources from the NS.</p> <p>As Humanitarian country team member, the MRC has a mandatory role defined on the national contingency plan to provide first aid assistance to the affected people during manifestation in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Hospitals.</p>
<b>Activation Of Contingency Plans</b>	<p>The NS contingency plan (CP) has been reviewed and is serving as reference for the current preparedness phase. The contingency plan has been revised based on the 2018 plan and the latest UN system contingency plan. Though the Contingency Plan has not yet been officially validated, the NS started implementing since the demonstrations begun on 2nd October 2023. The CP has been shared with Red Cross partners (IFRC Cluster Delegation, French RC, German RC and Luxembourg RC).</p>

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	<p>The IFRC Indian Ocean Cluster Delegation is based in Madagascar and regularly provides technical and financial support to Malagasy RC. IFRC is part of team in charge of revising the elections contingency plan from UN, and daily alerts are shared with IFRC from UNDSS.</p> <p>The IFRC CCD has supported the NS in reviewing the contingency plan and development of a plan of action and is ready to deploy the necessary human resources to support with the preparedness and response. On the request of Malagasy RC, the Africa Regional Office will support in deploying a surge capacity to support the NS.</p>
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	<p>PNSs in country are French RC, German RC and Luxembourg RC. They are supporting the NS in various project in different areas of the country. They also remain available to support the response when needed.</p>

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>There is no ICRC office in the country.</p>
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## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	<p>No</p>
<b>National authorities</b>	<p>Though there has been a disagreement on who should lead in the absence of the President of Republic, the constitution of Madagascar states that the President of the Senate is the one who takes over as acting president. However, this role has been granted to the Prime Minister. The disregard of the Constitution ruling constitutes one of the sources of discomfort from the population and the opposition. The electoral process is managed by the National Independent Electoral Commission (CENI) which is in charge of the creation of the Elections Centres, revision of the electoral list and printing the voter's cards. The High Court of Justice deals with the publication of the electoral calendar.</p>

#### UN or other actors

The UN agencies are active in the country and supports in coordination and identification of needs and capacities of humanitarian actors. The UN Resident Coordinator has initiated and approved the revision of the contingency planning for elections. UN OCHA has also activated the humanitarian crisis team where IFRC is part of.

#### Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

There is an active Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), associated by the sectorial working groups to support the Government. The NS takes part into all the sectoral groups. IFRC is part of HCT representing all Red Cross Movement.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Protection, Gender And Inclusion

In the event of conflict, people already in vulnerable situations could find themselves in worse situations and have their rights trampled on. People with specific needs include (pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities, and the elderly). Volunteers will need to be trained on the code of conduct and PGI issues, especially on the prevention of gender-based violence, in order to protect themselves, and to better assist the most vulnerable. This operation will aim at reducing the risk factors for an increase in gender-based violence, identify GVB and PSEA cases and treat/refer them.



### Community Engagement And Accountability

At all times, but especially during elections, it is important to sensitize communities and all political forces on the mandate, role, mission, and principles of the Red Cross, but also on the mechanism to put in place, while laying emphasis the principles of neutrality and impartiality. This will guarantee the staff and volunteers' access to the field and avoid any confusion with other intervention actors and avoid any reputational risk for the NS. To this effect, the volunteers will need to be re-briefed on RC movement mandate, role and principles to better approach the community, how to disseminate and provide information or feedback. Besides, MRC has already disseminated key messages on its Facebook page with regards to the respect of the principle of neutrality and impartiality and has highlighted that the NS will provide first aid services to anyone in need, without distinction of political parties.



### Health

Election campaign rallies, demonstrations, voting days, period of results in hotspot areas may lead to violence which could result in injuries, separation of family members, and significant psychological effects. As such, the population in these high-risk areas will need support in terms of first aid care, medical evacuations, and referral to hospitals in the event of serious cases. In addition, volunteers and staff involved in activities will be exposed to any potential tensions/fights which could result in injuries and deaths if health and safety recommendations are not respected. Prepositioning of first aid kits and other equipment will be needed in order to ensure the full capacity of MRCS in the event of an escalation of tensions. Volunteers will need to be trained or refreshed on basic first aid and psychological first aid as one of the requirements during this operation.

Prepositioning of Protective and Visibility Materials: The materials need to be distributed to the identified hotspot zones during the electoral campaigns. This will assist branches in providing first aid services during campaign rallies. In addition, visibility materials (vests, ID cards, bibs, stickers, and flags) need to be made available to the branches for security and visibility purposes, both playing an essential role in this type of intervention.

Additionally, arrangements will have to be made at headquarters level and in the various branches to provide a place where NS staff and volunteers can regroup and rest if they cannot go back to their homes during operations. Emergency operations centres will have to be set up at the headquarters and branches of the 8 high-risk targeted zones: Antananarivo CUA, Antsirabe, Fianarantsoa, Toamasina, Mahajanga, Toliara, Mananjary and Manakara.

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

The aim of this operation is to prepare the Malagasy Red Cross to be ready to respond to the humanitarian needs of the population in the event of pre- and/or post-election violence, by providing support in the health/first aid, promoting protection and gender inclusion, CEA and PSEA in the target cities of Antananarivo CUA, Antsirabe, Fianarantsoa, Toamasina, Mahajanga, Toliara, Mananjary and Manakara. This will be done in coordination with other actors and partners present in the country.

## Operation strategy rationale

Malagasy Red Cross is mobilizing this operation to respond to pre- and post-effects of electoral period in country, by deploying its capacity, conducting preparedness activities, and coordinating with other humanization organizations.

As part of that, and in order to better address the needs of the target population, the following activities will be implemented before election on 16/11/23:

1. Mobilization and training of staff and volunteers for psychosocial first aid, PGI, PSEA activities.
2. Preposition and distribution of emergency first aid kits in hotspots zones.
3. Mobilization of staff and volunteers for RC Movement role, mission, mandate and principles.
4. Coordination with local, and national level government institution as well as other partners.

It is important to note that based upon historic experience and day to day change of situations, it is expected that the response may have to be scaled up in order to cover increased needs of the affected population.

This operation will also contribute to mitigating the risk of violence through community engagement by sharing messages on the promotion of peace, Red Cross mandate and principles. This activity will also contribute to promoting tolerance and acceptance of the actions carried out by the Malagasy Red Cross throughout the operation.

During post-election, the MRC will keep maintaining its efforts on monitoring the evolution of situations, increasing the communications with the community about the main roles of the RC during complex situation. Volunteer mobilization will be maintained if a key trigger appears (e.g. rapid contestation of the election results following potential manifestations with violent repression). PGI and PSEA activities will focus on how to mitigate violence risk during electoral period.

In this sensitive context where the threat of violence may impede access to people in need and put the lives of staff and volunteers at risk, Malagasy RC will ensure volunteers safety by training them on trained safer access. Besides, a security risk analysis and global safety framework will be set up before commencing the operation. This process will contribute to mitigating or preventing safety /risk of volunteers before any initiative or field mobilization.

# Targeting Strategy

## Who will be targeted through this operation?

The target will be people from the highest hotspots districts known by experience for potential violence before, during and later after the elections (Antananarivo CUA, Antsirabe, Fianarantsoa, Toamasina, Mahajanga, Toliara, Mananjary and Manakara). In general, 9 million people over 18 years old are expected to vote. However, it has been observed that those who are at risk are the ones attending the demonstrations, or those who are actively involved in their political parties' activities. These groups represent almost 1% of the voters (90,000) in the worst scenario. This operational plan will focus on 9,000 people, that is 1% of the 90,000 people at risk that would most likely be affected. However, in the event of the worst-case scenario, where the needs grow necessitating a bigger humanitarian intervention, the operation will be revised.

## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

- Referring to geographical selection criteria, the highest hotspots districts known by experience for potential violence before, during and later after the elections are (Antananarivo CUA, Antsirabe, Fianarantsoa, Toamasina, Mahajanga, Toliara, Mananjary and Manakara).

- Individuals attending demonstrations, campaigns, misbehaving at the polling stations, voters and all other stakeholders involved in the voting process, parties' activities, candidates themselves and their families, etc.
- Most vulnerable people (pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, people with disabilities, minority groups, the sick people, the injured people, etc.
- Much attention will be put on detecting sexual gender-based violence, children protection and Malagasy RC will coordinate with experienced structures to provide necessary support.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	<b>4,590</b>	Rural	<b>30%</b>
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	<b>70%</b>
Men	<b>4,410</b>	People with disabilities (estimated)	<b>1%</b>
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	<b>9,000</b>		

## Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Difficulty accessing to targeted people due to the presence of violence and lack of security.	<p>Safer access training will be given to volunteers and staff. This will give volunteers and staff all the tools they need to facilitate their access the community.</p> <p>Key messages will be disseminated.</p> <p>Involve local contacts and local volunteers.</p> <p>Advocacy sessions among the key authorities.</p>
Other natural disasters or outbreaks (cyclones, plague, drought)	<p>In Madagascar, November and December are the beginning of the cyclone season which may lead to population displacements, damages of infrastructures such us building roads. This may affect people movements during the campaigns or voting day. In addition, Madagascar is currently facing a prolonged drought and food insecurity crisis in its southern part.</p> <p>This is also the period of plague outbreak in some communities. If this coincides with electoral period, the spread may be very speedy, and victims might increase. In addition to advocacy, the Malagasy RC and partners will work on preparedness and anticipatory actions and closely monitor potential events and its impacts.</p>
Increased demand of intervention vis-à-vis the affected areas	<p>Close monitoring of the situation across the country. MRCS will revise the Plan of action, train and equip more volunteers according to the new affected zones.</p>

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

During normal periods, Madagascar is recognised to be a peaceful country. However, during times of electoral or political crisis, security becomes a big concern. This is particularly the case in urban areas, where the situation can escalate to violence. Security

threats can include demonstrations, spontaneous or planned riots, robbery and vandalism, followed by severe violence, roadblocks by demonstrators or security forces, attacks among parties' members, etc.

The security situation will be assessed regularly among the Red Cross Partners (IFRC and PNSs) for exchanges of information on security and necessary measures that need to be taken. MRCS will also communicate with the branches of the high-risk localities targeted in collaboration with the community authorities and will provide regular updates on the situation.

To reduce the risk of RCRC personnel falling victim to crime, violence, active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. Security orientation and briefing for all teams prior to deployment will also be undertaken to ensure the safety and security of response teams.

Standard security protocols about general norms, cultural sensitivity, and an overall code of conduct will be put in place. Minimum-security requirements will be strictly maintained and applied to all NS staff and volunteers throughout the operation.

## Planned Intervention



**Budget:** CHF 48,138

**Targeted Persons:** 9,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers mobilised: (medical corps, first aiders, stretcher-bearers, logisticians, PSS, GBV/PSEA, data managers, etc.)	500
# of volunteers/staff trained in basic first aid and Psychological first aid	350
# of people assisted by Red Cross staff/volunteers: (the highest figure assisted in electoral period history)	9,000

### Priority Actions

- Purchase and preposition 40 first aid kits for 8 districts (4 per districts and additional 8 in the capital of Antananarivo), 40 stretchers, beds, and 350 PPEs.
- Preposition a monitoring vehicle and an ambulance in the capital of Antananarivo.
- Mobilize 500 volunteers (medical corps, first aiders, stretcher-bearers, logisticians, PSS, GBV/PSEA, data managers, etc.) and ensure they are ready to respond.
- Train/refresh 350 of the mobilized volunteers on basic first aid and Psychological first aid and deploy them to support the response. Remaining 150 volunteers will be expected to stay on stand-by to be deployed based on how the situation further develops.
- Provide first Aid support to victims of violence before, during and after elections in collaboration with Ministry of Public Health, hospitals and other health stakeholders.
- Provide PSS to people affected by elections violence and to staff and volunteers.
- Establish referral pathways for complex cases.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 18,531

**Targeted Persons:** 9,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
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# of media spots (audio, video) produced per month and broadcast 3 times a week in prime time.	2
# of media outlets briefed on Red Cross mission, role and fundamental principles.	30
# of volunteers briefed on the mission, role and fundamental principles of the Red Cross, code of conduct and signed the code of conduct.	350

## Priority Actions

- Ensure fluid and regular intra-movement communication.
- Orient deployed/mobilized volunteers and staff on the Red Cross mandate, principles, codes of conduct, PGI/PSEA, safer access, safeguarding and interventions carried out by Malagasy RC according to the contingency plan.
- Promote and manage feedback and reputational risks through the feedback/rumor management mechanisms used by the NS (NS social networks, green line, etc.). The NS has set up a feedback committee at the national level to address any concern from the community.
- Develop and ensure the promotion of messages of peace, understanding of the Red Cross mandate and its principles in order to promote tolerance and acceptance of the actions carried out by the Malagasy Red Cross throughout the process.
- Publicize the nature of the response/intervention carried out by the Malagasy Red Cross, in particular the first aid services provided to victims at each phase, through various channels (information campaign in the media, posters, social networks).
- Engage the media on the role of the Red Cross before, during and after the elections.
- Ensure the appropriate visibility of the emblem on equipment (vehicles, first-aid posts, bibs, etc.)



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 31,897

**Targeted Persons:** 500

## Indicators

Title	Target
% of volunteers insured	100
# of coordination meetings	6

## Priority Actions

- Provide insurance for 500 mobilised volunteers.
- Organize monitoring mission in all the zones of operations (at least 2 missions per district).
- Bi-weekly coordination meetings with other stakeholders in the country.
- Briefing of branches on the mechanism in place, the communication chain and monitoring of the situation.
- Provision of vehicles and ambulances with fuel and maintenance for the operations.
- Production of weekly or daily situation reports (SitRep) as required.
- Organize a lesson learnt workshop at the end of the operation in coordination with IFRC Cluster delegation.
- Organize a Peer-to-Peer exchange of best practices with other National Societies and ICRC in African region which have experience with election preparation. Includes a debrief session post Malagasy elections.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 24,495

**Targeted Persons:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of monitoring missions	2
# of surge deployed	1

## Priority Actions

- Support on advocacy and coordination: organize meetings with Regional IFRC in order to have information exchange between other African NS. Ensure advocacy on potential international support.
- NS support and monitoring mission: IFRC delegation will support the NS on monitoring & evaluation (with its PMER), gathering information & data in the fields.
- Deployment of a Surge to coordinate and support the NS in implementation of the plan of action: the process will be enhanced to engage the surge through the preparedness phases. A surge will be deployed if needed and require a modification of the action plan following the evolution of the political situation in Madagascar.
- Support the lessons learned workshop: it will be the first NS initiative since the successive politic troubles in Madagascar (between 1991 and 2018). These lessons learned will be based on the 5 PER pillars.

## About Support Services

### How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

A total of 500 volunteers will be mobilized. For the first phase of the operation, 350 volunteers will be trained and deployed in the identified zones of intervention including 10 supervisors and one operation focal person. In addition, 10 NS staff will be mobilized to support and coordinate the operation. At the cluster delegation level, staff will also be available to support the operation (operations team, Communication, CEA, NSD, PMER, Logs and Finance).

### Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

The electoral period coincides with the end of year where the NS is busy with end of year activity implementation. In addition, this is the beginning of the cyclone season where the NS requires more efforts to ensure a proper preparedness. A surge with expertise in operations management will be required to support the National Society. The deployed surge will support the National Society in training volunteers as well as in mobilizing and organizing teams. The person will also support in monitoring and reporting.

### If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The National Society will carry out the purchasing procedures with the support of IFRC. Items fulfilling the quality and available in country will be locally purchased to save time. However, all items related to medication, or which can't be found at local market, IFRC will likely provide support for the purchase according to its supply system.

### How will this operation be monitored?

In addition to the deployment of a Surge, the Cluster delegation envisages joint monitoring missions with MRCS to make sure that the operation is going on smoothly, depending on the context. Moreover, weekly meetings are held on-line to monitor the situation with the NS. MRCS has put in place an operational centre to support, coordinate and monitor the operation's implementation. The monitoring tools will also be applied. At the end of the operation, the cluster will conduct a workshop on the lessons learned from this operation.

## **Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation**

An appropriate communication strategy will be implemented prior to the operation, with four main objectives:

- Establish trust in the Red Cross to facilitate its actions and the care of victims.
- Enhance the visibility of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement by communicating its actions, mandate, and initiatives.
- Focus communication on communities
- Ensure effective and regular transmission of information among Red Cross and Red Crescent actors and relevant humanitarian partner.
- Undertake awareness campaign on Face Book on the role of MRC on the respect of the principle of neutrality and impartiality.

# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRMG021 - Madagascar Red Cross Elections Readiness in Madagascar

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>87 969</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	48 138
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	21 300
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	18 531
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>56 392</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	24 495
National Society Strengthening	31 897
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>144 361</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

# Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[Click here for the reference](#)